

64058 to 64065—Continued.

zorg. Doctor Cramer states that it has proved very successful as a green manure when grown in alternation with corn, producing large quantities of vegetation rich in nitrogen. In the cinchona plantations it is very satisfactory, as it endures partial shade and forms a dense low growth which keeps the edges of the terraces together.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 57831.

64065. CROTALARIA VERRUCOSA L.

An annual leguminous plant, cosmopolitan in the Tropics, which reaches a height of a foot and a half, with simple oval leaves, and racemes of showy white and blue flowers.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 51119.

64066 to 64070.

From Giza, Egypt. Seeds presented by Mah. Abaza, director, horticultural section, Ministry of Agriculture. Received June 27, 1925.

To be tested as green-manure and cover-crop plants.

64066 to 64068. CROTALARIA spp. Fabaceae.**64066. CROTALARIA CANDICANS Wight and Arnott.**

A stiffly erect, much-branched, shrubby species, with hairy and somewhat leathery, broadly rounded leaves, and panicles of small silky yellow flowers. Native to southwestern India.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 59318.

64067. CROTALARIA LEIOLOBA Bartling.

A species from the mountainous districts of northeastern India and also distributed throughout the East Indies. It is one of the more robust of the herbaceous species, with fine silky branches and leaves, the latter being oblong and about 2 inches in length.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 59320.

64068. CROTALARIA TETRAGONA Roxb.

An erect stiff shrub, often 6 feet in height, which grows wild in the Himalayas of northeastern India, ascending to an altitude of 3,500 feet. The silky membranous narrow leaves are sometimes a foot long, and the lemon-yellow flowers are produced in lax racemes 6 inches or more in length.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 59321.

64069. SESBAN ACULEATUM (Schreb.) Poir. Fabaceae.

A tall-growing annual plant from tropical and subtropical Asia, which is used there as green manure and also for fodder. It is a vigorous grower and is said to thrive in semiarid regions.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 58978.

64070. SESBAN SERICEUM (Willd.) DC. Fabaceae.

An unarmed shrubby annual, often several feet in height, native to the plains

64066 to 64070—Continued.

of Ceylon. The silky pinnate leaves are about a foot in length, and the flowers, pale yellow dotted with red, are in lax racemes.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 59322.

64071 to 64074.

From Kwangtung Province, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 30, 1925. Notes by Mr. McClure.

64071. PISUM SATIVUM L. Fabaceae.

Pea.

No. 147. Ahliuwat, near Taip'ingshi, April 20, 1925. *Suet tau, Chun tau*. A pea grown rather extensively in this region and promising for two reasons: The vines are self-supporting, and the young pods are tender enough to be eaten. I have eaten them and find them deliciously tender and sweet.

64072. RUBUS sp. Rosaceae.

No. 144. En route from Want'ong to Kongtuen. April 23, 1925. *P'o tsai lak, Tam p'o tsai*. A wild red berry with a flavor somewhat resembling that of a blackberry. The fruits do not separate readily from the receptacle. The brambles are low, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height, and very spiny. They seem to be growing well on a red subsoil laid bare by erosion.

64073. RUBUS sp. Rosaceae.

No. 145. Near Kongtuen. *She p'auu lak*. A large, globular, loosely organized wild raspberry which bears white flowers. The fruits separate freely from the receptacle. The low herbaceous brambles appear to thrive well on the sandy soil near streams, where they grow in profusion.

64074. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (T. vulgare Vill.). Poaceae. Common wheat.

No. 148. Ahliuwat, near T'ai'p'ingshi, April 20, 1925. *Min nak*. A locally grown wheat sown broadcast in September or October, after the last rice crop is harvested (usually during the month of March), or in time for the first crop of rice. It is sown at about the rate of 24 pounds per acre, and soy-bean cake, peanut cake, or animal excreta are applied as fertilizer.

64075 to 64083.

From Lamac, Bataan, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, acting director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received June 18, 1925.

64075 to 64081. COIX LACRYMA-JOBI MAYUEN (Rom.) Stapf. Poaceae. Adlay.

The ma-yuen, or adlay, has attracted considerable attention as a cereal for tropical regions. According to P. J. Wester, it is better than upland rice for tropical agriculture in being more drought resistant, a heavier yielder, and much less expensive to cultivate. The seeds can be used largely in the same manner as corn.

64075. Cebu.**64076. Cotabato.****64077. Lamac.****64078. La Union Red.**